

facts are facts, and if Premier Brind's Government should fall his successor would have to face the same facts he faced—that Germany could not be made to pay what was impossible. They count on the Allies not wanting to see Germany dismembered, and believe that they can get out of the conference at the last moment if it gets too hot for them, relying on the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles which tie the hands of the Allies until next May.

Between these two positions stands Premier Lloyd George. In so far as his own domestic situation is concerned, he is free to accept a compromise, defending it by way of the John Maynard Keynes school, built on Mr. Keynes' teaching after his speech, "Economic Aspects of the Peace."

But there is no doubt that the British Premier has given his pledge to Premier Brind to back him up, and while Mr. Lloyd George might defend a compromise in itself, he could not defend an action which would cause a split in the Entente at the present juncture. Hence the French are sure in counting on the British Prime Minister. Also they are counting on Italy and Japan following the British lead, and on Belgium following France's lead. However, the entire situation will not be developed for two days.

The Supreme Council will receive the German counter-proposals at the hands of Dr. Simons in Lancaster House at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Premier Lloyd George will not reply to them until Wednesday morning.

The British official information from Berlin and elsewhere supports the contention that the Paris figures are not too high, and it is still believed here that once Dr. Simons is confronted with the array of facts and figures which Premier Lloyd George will hand him on Wednesday the German Foreign Minister will not dare go back to Berlin and demand that Germany consent these figures either by sacrificing a part of her territory or by prepaying a new war.

The question of a collapse of all government in Germany and an alliance between her and Bolshevik Russia has been thoroughly canvassed by competent persons here. It must be remembered that the chief premise upon which the Anglo-French official position rests is the prosperity of Germany under great trusts. The British and the French do not believe these German trusts are apparently allied with the older conservative element in Germany to permit any alliance with Bolshevik Russia other than a purely commercial one. It is pointed out here that if Germany recovers her prosperity through trade with Russia it would be so much the better for the Allies.

It would obviate the difficulties involved in encouraging German trade with the allied and neutral countries, where German goods would come into competition with those of the Allies. Indeed, it is held here that if Germany should make a success of the doubtful adventure in Russian trade, so much the better. The Allies still hold the military preponderance in Western Europe and are in a position to "search the German pockets" for any Russian profits. The fact is, this is one of the principle arguments of the Anglo-French, others who are most strongly opposed to reducing the Paris reparations figures.

After declaring that recent events had proved militarism to be a danger and not a safeguard, and branding communism as "an ignominious fraud," Ambassador Davis devoted much of his speech to Anglo-American relations. Expressing the belief that England and America would continue to live in peace and friendship, Mr. Davis said:

"We read the other day that a hypothetical official had remarked to a mysterious reporter that we were drifting to perdition or some other resort. I am grateful to both these mythical gentlemen for the shock they administered. It was like an electric current, proving by the patient's prompt reaction that his nervous system was sound. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the way public opinion in both countries rose to denounce the mere suggestion of a possible breach."

The Ambassador alluded to "the cur-

BRITISH-AMERICAN CONCORD BESET BY FOES, SAYS ENVOY

Ambassador Davis Asserts Enemies Try to Undermine Foundations.

SPEAKS TO PILGRIMS

Danger Lies Not in Open Disputes, He Declares in Farewell Dinner.

BE ON GUARD, HE WARNS

Prince of Wales, Earl Curzon, Viscount Bryce and Earl Reading Attend.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The retiring American Ambassador, John W. Davis, who sails for home in a few days, was the guest of honor of the Pilgrims' Society to-night at a dinner which was attended by the Prince of Wales, Lord Desborough, Earl Curzon, Earl Reading, Viscount Bryce, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Admiral Sir David Beatty and other prominent men.

Ambassador Davis in concluding his address said:

"The British Empire and the United States are rather large vessels; neither can hope to manoeuvre without taking into account the other's whereabouts, and they may have to take from time to time a fair amount of the wash from each other's wake, but God pity the steersman of either who brings them into collision if ever his crew and passengers get their hands on him."

Asserting that it is not in open disputes that the danger lies, the Ambassador concluded: "There are enemies who would undermine, if they could, the foundations of our friendship, and we should meet them at the gate. Jealousy, suspicion—these are the twin friends that destroy concord, and the first sign of either's presence should call the defenders to the walls."

Ambassador's Belief.

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German Mission Snubbed on Arrival in London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 28.

WHEN Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, and his fellow envoys, all silk hatted, stepped from their train at Victoria Station to-day some 500 persons had gathered to see them, but not one of the railroad porters would touch their hand luggage. The delegates and secretaries had to carry their own bags and hat boxes to the waiting automobiles.

At the hotel the delegates got a very chilly reception from the servants. They all quickly went to their rooms, where they remained, with the exception of Gen. von Seeckt, who, monolingual in eye, wandered about the lobby and cafe of the hotel.

rents of sentiment that flow broad and deep" between the two nations, and "the strong cement of blood drawn from a common source and shed in a common cause."

"What legitimate aim has Great Britain which American cooperation will not promote?" he inquired. "What lawful end does America contemplate which British support will not help her to attain?"

His Indestructible Faith.

The Ambassador said he had "an unwavering and indestructible faith" in the sportsmanship and sense of justice animating the two peoples and continued: "If one is right and the other wrong the one in the wrong will admit it, as has been done in the past, without sense of injured pride or wounded egotism. If neither is wholly wrong nor right we shall know how to give and take and find, as we have in the past, the golden mean of compromise. If compromise full we shall both be ready, as we have in the past, to throw our fortunes into the scales of justice and let wisdom and impartial minds judge between us."

Lord Grey has done well, said the Ambassador, to remind the two nations that they were bound to this programme by solemn treaty. Questions would arise, and extend to-day, but Government diplomatic organizations were created for the purpose of effecting settlements.

The Prince of Wales and Lord Curzon, Reading and Desborough paid tribute to Mr. Davis as one of the most illustrious in the line of American Ambassadors in the last quarter century. The Prince said that the work of Mr. Davis in England would never be forgotten and would have far reaching results in the relationship between the two countries.

WEDDING FETE AT DOORN.

Former Empress Too Ill to Celebrate Fortieth Anniversary.

DOORN, Holland, Feb. 28.—While former Empress Augusta Victoria was confined to her room Sunday her fortieth anniversary of her marriage to former Emperor William was celebrated by a banquet for the workmen on the Doorn estate and religious services, which were attended by the one-time Emperor and former Crown Prince Frederick William.

The condition of Augusta Victoria, who is suffering from heart trouble, was slightly improved to-day.

LEAGUE COUNCIL REFUSES TO CHANGE YAP MANDATE

China Protests, but Is Voted Down, and Reply to American Note Drafted by Balfour Shows Design to Draw Harding Into Negotiations.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 28.

The executive council of the League of Nations to-night approved the council's answer to the American note on mandates. The answer will be handed to Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador, here to-morrow.

The note was the subject of an all day discussion by a section of the council, the most interesting development in which was a proposal by one member—understood to be China—that the entire action in connection with the Class C mandate for the island of Yap be reconsidered, this suggestion showing that the United States has at least one friend in the council.

However, the proposal was quickly rejected by all the other council members, whereupon it was withdrawn in order that unanimity might be obtained in the approval of the tentative draft of the council's reply to the American note, a reply which was prepared by Arthur J. Balfour, British representative in the council. Few changes were made in the draft prepared by Mr. Balfour.

In so far as the Yap question is concerned, the note, which is the first real diplomatic document emanating from the league, holds that the question is absolutely outside the province of the League of Nations, as action has already been taken on the mandate, and this action is not recitable; that the distribution of the mandates was a Supreme Council

matter entirely, the league disclaiming all responsibility in connection therewith.

Thus the council avoids any extensive discussion of the legal point the United States raised in connection with the allocation of the island of Yap.

However, it is understood that the note, which is four pages long, discusses this question to some extent, at least in connection with the demand by the United States, that the mandates should have American approval first before the league council acts on them. It invites the United States to submit further views and specific objections, either in writing or through a representative, some stress being laid on the desirability of an American representative appearing before the council at its next meeting.

The council does not concede the point that the mandates should be submitted to the United States before they are acted upon by the council, but it is understood that the Class B mandates just submitted to the council may be sent to Washington later on.

Naturally the note drafted by Mr. Balfour attempts to be very conciliatory, the design being clearly to draw the new Washington Administration into further negotiations with the league, and to argue the American case personally before the council, the idea of some of the members being that this will demonstrate to Mr. Harding that the league actually exists.

The note will not be published until it reaches Washington.

A member of the council said to-night that the note had received the careful consideration of the members of that body and that they were confident it would be well received in Washington.

PETROGRAD SOVIET REPORTED UPSET

Rumor in Circulation in Moscow, According to Despatch From Riga.

RIGA, Feb. 28.—Rumors that the Soviet authorities in Petrograd have been overthrown are in circulation in Moscow, says a report from the Russian capital received here to-day.

Stormy meetings are said to have been in progress in Petrograd since February 23. At these meetings demands were made for an increase in the broad ration and the convocation of a constituent assembly and other reforms. At one of these meetings a Soviet commissary named Zoren endeavored to speak, but was beaten and thrown out. The workers in the Putiloff iron works are declared to have killed the entire Communist shop committee.

The Tenth Reserve Regiment of the Red army is reported to have revolted and later sent to the Caucasian front. "Fierce fighting is said to have taken place on Vassily island, which is declared to have been the centre of the revolt. Artillery and machine guns were sent there to suppress the disorder. The

island was besieged by Communist detachments for several days.

Moscow advises that the Soviet authorities are becoming perturbed over the conflict against them, which is assuming organized shape. In recent fighting in Moscow many persons are said to have been killed and hundreds wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

The Soviet Government, the despatches say, has published a decree endeavoring to pacify the strikers by promising to grant their demands. The Government, it is declared, even discussed the proposition to invite members of the right wing of the Socialist party to enter the Government. Members of the Socialist Central Committee have been arrested.

The reports say that Leon Trotsky is in hiding. Recently he intended to proceed to Siberia, but was forced to return when he reached Ekaterinburg, where Cossacks fired on his train.

Denial of alleged mutinies and uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd is contained in a cablegram received from Moscow yesterday at the office here of Soviet Russia. It says in part:

"Foreign newspapers again carry mendacious stories about alleged mutinies and uprisings in Moscow, Cronstadt and Petrograd. This is another malicious slander by the enemies of Russia in their attempts to confuse public opinion abroad. There have been neither uprisings nor mutinies in Cronstadt, Petrograd or Moscow."

5 BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED, 11 WOUNDED

Attacked While Walking in Cork Street by Armed Civilians.

DUBLIN MILITARY REPORT

Communication Says They Were Unarmed When Assault Was Made.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—At least five soldiers were killed and eleven wounded at 6:30 o'clock this evening in Cork when they were attacked by armed civilians, says a military communication issued to-night. The soldiers are declared to have been unarmed and walking along the street when the attack was made.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Cork City was in a state of terror from 7 until 9 o'clock this evening, according to the correspondent of the Central News. Soldiers were first attacked in St. Patrick's street and were also sniped in various parts of the city. Some civilians were wounded.

The Military Governor has ordered curfew from 6 o'clock in the evening to 3 in the morning, beginning Tuesday.

SIX IRISH PRISONERS SHOT BY BRITISH

King's Bench Had Decided State of War Exists in Ireland

By the Associated Press.

CORK, Feb. 28.—Six Irishmen whose death was fixed for to-day on charges of levying war again the crown forces were duly executed here by the military this morning. The men, who were shot in batches of two each at intervals of fifteen minutes, were Timothy Mo-

Carthy, Thomas O'Brien, Patrick Mahoney, John Lyons, Daniel Callaghan and John Allen.

The first five were condemned for an attack upon the crown forces at Driscoll, County Cork, in January. Allen, whose home was in Tipperary, was sentenced by court-martial for possessing a revolver and ammunition. It was his sentence which the King's Bench confirmed on February 24 in deciding that a state of war existed in Ireland, giving the military full power to act without interference by the civil courts.

Pathetic scenes were enacted outside the Victoria barracks, where the executions took place. A great crowd assembled early, including a number of women and religious bodies, and the widow of the late Lord Mayor MacCurtain, bearing the sacred heart and other emblems. A tank with guns prevented any one from approaching nearer than fifty yards. At the stroke of eight there was a volley of rifle fire, then silence, and the watchers dropped on their knees, holding aloft the emblems and lighted candles, and recited the litany for the dying. It was then thought all was over and the people were about to disperse when a second volley was heard and a similar scene enacted, and then again a third volley.

The tank and soldiers withdrew, and the crowd slowly dispersed. Canon O'Sullivan, who attended the doomed men, said they went bravely to their death. "Like schoolboys on a holiday."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A number of prisoners court-martialed in connection with the assassination of fourteen British officers in Dublin on November 21 last will be executed this week, says a Central News despatch from Dublin to-day.

WON'T ALTER IRISH POLICY, SAYS PREMIER

Sets at Rest Rumor Chief Secretary Would Resign.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British Government does not intend to alter its present policy for maintaining order in Ireland, Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, he said, would be allowed to carry his administration to a successful conclusion.

Lloyd George's declaration came at a moment when many rumors were afloat that Sir Hamar Greenwood was about to resign the Irish Chief Secretaryship

because of a controversy over the alleged lack of discipline among the Crown forces in Ireland.

THE BISMARK SOON TO BE THE MAJESTIC

56,000 Ton Steamship to Accommodate 3,500 Passengers.

The Bismarck, greatest of steamships, recently acquired by the White Star Line, will be renamed the Majestic, the International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday. The original Majestic, launched thirty-two years ago, created a transatlantic record of 5 days, 15 hours and 5 minutes in 1891. She was sold as junk in 1914. The new Majestic is about five times her size, with a gross tonnage of 56,000, and will be fitted by the Germans, under terms of the peace treaty, with accommodations for 3,500 passengers.

PRINCE ALBERT TO VISIT U. S.

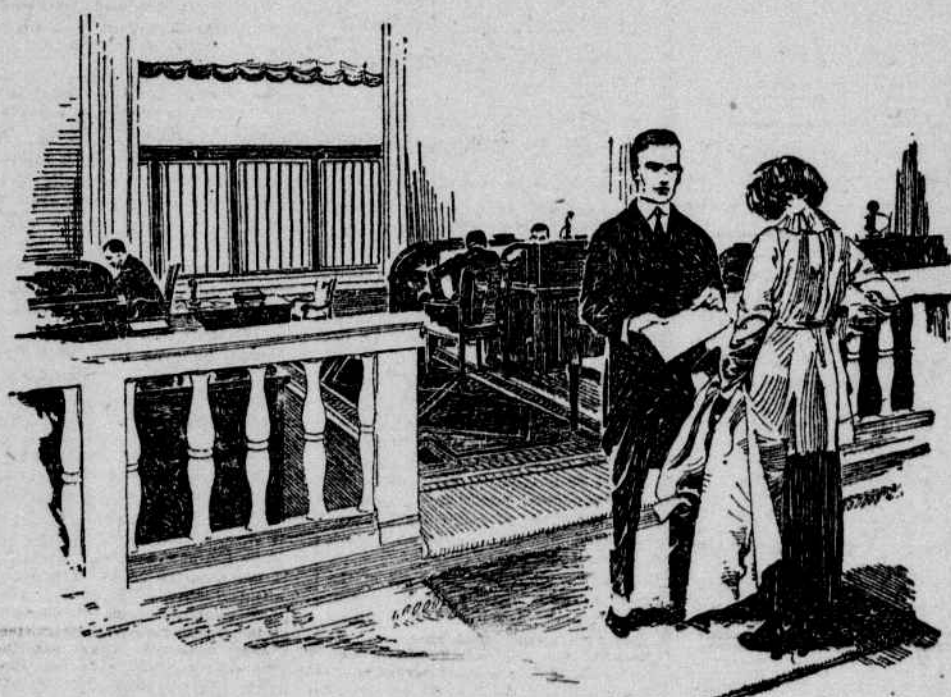
PARIS, Feb. 28.—Prince Albert, ruler of the Principality of Monaco, will go to Washington in April to receive the gold medal awarded him for his marine researches by the Oceanographic Society of America.

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(Finest Quality)	
\$650 Beaver Sport Coat	\$395
\$850 Dyed Nutria Coat	\$395
\$895 Hudson Seal Day Coats	\$385
(36 inch lengths, Trimmed Natural Squirrel and Beaver)	
\$1450 Rich Hudson Seal Wraps and Capes	\$595
(Full lengths, plain or with Natural Squirrel, Beaver, Skunk and Opossum)	
\$1450 Smart Mole Capes	\$500
\$850 Natural Grey Squirrel Day Coat	\$400
\$1650 Hudson Seal Wraps	\$650
\$1950 Handsome Squirrel Wrap	\$850
\$2350 Natural Mink Day Coat	\$975
(34 inch length)	
\$4500 Broadtail Wrap	\$2250
\$4500 Russian Ermine Wrap	\$2000
\$5500 Handsome Natural Mink Capes	\$2000
\$7500 Handsome Broadtail Wrap	\$3500
(Hudson Sable Collar)	

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